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RESULT OF MINERS' STRIKE

Superintendent Jones Saved From Serious Injury by English Miners.

STRIKERS ARE FOREIGNERS

HAZLETON, Pa., August 14.-The drivers and miners employed at the Honeybrook, No. 5, colliery, struck this morning for an advance in wages. Some of the drivers are Americans and others are Hungarians and Italians. They have been getting from \$1 to \$1.35 per day, according to the grade of teams. They claim they have to work one hour per day without pay and for this they want remuneration.

This morning two drivers left the strikers' ranks and were going to the strippings, when about thirty strikers met them and tried to persuade them to come back Superintendent Gomer Jones, put in an appearance about this time.

A fight followed, which developed into a small-sized riot, in which Jones was knocked down and kicked. Levi Watts, a carpenter who came to his aid, was struck on the head with a rock and severely in-

The arrival of a number of Englishspeaking miners probably saved the super intendent from a serious flogging, as he is unpopular with the men. The coal and iron police were called from this city, but before their arrival the men dispersed quietly and no further trouble has devel-

The colliery is operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which made a general reduction in wages there

THE POLICE FORCE. Statement Prepared Showing the

Nativity of Each Member.

Major Moore has prepared an interest ing statement of the police force, with especial reference to the birthplace of each member. According to the report, out of a force of 600, there are 515 American born and 94 of foreign birth. Washington city has a majority of appointments, 151 being credited to her. Next comes Mary land with 109, and the Old Dominion follows with 102. New York is far behind with 27 to her credit, and the others are

divided among the other states. Of the foreigners there are more from Ireland than anywhere else, the records showing 45 of the 94 of Irish birth. Germany comes next with 18, and England follows with 10. There are five Canadians follows with 10. There are five Canadians on the force, two Danes and one each from Belgium, Austria, Holland, Italy, Nova Scotia, France, New Foundland, Prince Edward Isle. B. A.: Russia, Scotland, Swe-den, Spain, South Wales and West Indies.

THE TRANSFER COMPLETE.

Deed Filed Covering the Sale of the Cockran Residence.

A deed was filed with the recorder of deeds this afternoon by which the sale of the former residence of Mr. W. Bourke Cockran, on 16th street near Scott Circle. was completed. An account of this sale, which was in the nature of a trade or exchange of property, was published in detail a few days ago in The Star.

The deed recites a conveyance of the property to John T. Williams of the city of New York for \$100 and other valuable considerations. While the actual consideration is not mentioned, the deed is followed on the records by a trust made by Mr. Williams to secure the payment of

\$10,000 August 1, 1900.
A rather unusual clause appears in the trust deed, by which it is expressly agreed "that the said Jno. T. Williams, his neirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall not in any way be personally liable for the payment of the said sum of \$60,000 or the interest thereon, the said Cockran having expressly agreed, in case of de-fault in the payment of said sum or the interest, to look alone to the property herein conveyed for the satisfaction or payment of the sum of \$60,000 and inter-James Lowndes and Ward Thoron, both

of this city, are named as trustees under the deed of trust.

A copy of the will of Rhoda E. Cockran,

the deceased wife of William Bourke Cock-ran, dated February 29, 1892, and admitted to probate in New York city, March 8, 1895, was also filed today in the office of the register of wills here. It is understood that the appearance of the paper has some connection with the sale of Mr. Cockran's property mentioned.

The will bequeather the entire estate of to William Bourke Cockran, and named him executor.

NATIONAL EDUCATORS' CONVENTION.

The Finance Committee Feels Encouraged Over the Outlook. The local executive committee of the Na-

tional Educational Association met this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the board of trade rooms, with Col. Henry W. Blount in the chair. Secretary O'Neill read several letters bearing upon the important subject of bringing the convention of the association to Washington next year.

One from Wm. Fleming, secretary of the Trunk Line Association, stated the railroads connected with that organization would agree to one fare for the round trip if the convention was held here.
Mr. Thomas W. Smith, chairman of the

finance committee, reported that the steam railroad companies whose tracks enter railroad companies whose tracks ento Washington and the city street railroa companies had been sent a circular letter asking for contributions to the fund necessary to bring the convention here, and which

was desired to reach \$10,000.

No formal answers had been received, but Mr. Smith said he had been very much was desired to reach \$10,000. encouraged by personal statements made by the officials and representatives of such companies, who had expressed themselves as being willing to make liberal contrib

Mr. Smith said the convention would Mr. Smith said the convention would bring 35,000 or 40,000 people to Washington, who would easily expend \$1 each in street car fare, and he thought a subscription of \$1,000 from each of the rapid transit companies would be conservative in comparison with the benefits they would receive

It was a plain business proposition, said Mr. Smith, and the companies would find such contributions safe investments. Mr. Smith further stated that the committee

had been very much encouraged by the hotel men in the city.

There was considerable discussion over the propriety of inviting the executive committee of the national association to Washington. Mrs. Sara A. Spencer wanted the invitation extended at once by Cov. Present invitation extended at once by Col. Blount. Mr. Archibald Greenlees, Mr. Smith and Superintendent Powell thought it better to wait until more substantial understanding

had been reached regarding the subscrip-tions to the guarantee fund.

The committee will meet again next Saturday, when it is expected a more definite understanding of the prospects for raising the necessary money will be arrived at.

Off to Harrisburg.

Edgar and Luther Fridley left on their wheels this afternoon for Harrisburg, Pa. where they will be gone about two weeks They will stop over at Baltimore, York, Pa., and then proceed to Harrisburg. The return trip will probably be over the same

Child Badly Hurt.

John Coleman, colored, aged eight years, living at No. 341 F street southwest, was taken to the Emergency Hospital this after noon and treated for a bed cut over the right eye, which, it was said, was inflicted with a brick thrown by a woman named Teffie Pratt. It is understood a warrant will be sworn out for the woman's arrest.

BOXA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement be low will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one.

It is easily possible for a newsnaner with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to newsstands, which are returnable, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation. Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circula-

tions don't give them. The family circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper.

Circulation of The "Evening Star." SATURDAY, August 7, 1897......32,738 TUESDAY, August 70, 1897......26,707 WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1897......26,697

Daily average......27,682 I solemnly swear that the above statement repesents only the number of copies of THE EVEN-ING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, August 13, 1897-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers, and that none of the copies so counted are returnable to or remain

J. F. NEWBOLD, Supt. Circulation Evening Star Newspaper Co.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1897. JNO. C. ATHEY,

Notary Public, D. C.

THE VETERAN CRRISTIANS.

Proceedings of the District Conven-

tion of the Church. The Missio ary Society of the District Veterar Christian Church, which assemtled in convention yesterday, reconvened this morning at Mt. Lebanon Church, No. 2022 12th street northwest, at 11:30 o'clock. The meeting was in the hands of Right Rev. J. B. Briscoe, D. D., bishop of Baltimore, who was assisted by Rev. E. L. Price, also of that city. The first part of the meeting was devoted to a song, prayer and praise service, in which Rev. J. W. Bowe, the pastor of the church; Rev. E. L. Price and Bishop Briscoe took part. The roll of the members of the convention was then called, and the majority of the dele gates were found to be present. The re-ports from the four societies making up the District branch of the Veteran Christian Church were received, but owing to the fact that the first one presented, that of Church were received, but owing to the fact that the first one presented, that of Mt. Lebanon Mission, was not in the proper form, the whole batch was laid on the table temporarily. The afternoon was taken up in discussing the ways and means of caring for the delegates to the annual convention of the United States Veteran Christian Church, which meets here in Sep-Christian Church, which meets here in September next.
After 'The Star's report of the conven-

tion closed yesterday afternoon, a devo-tional committee, consisting of C. E. Stew-art, Peter Thompson and Lucinda Willis, was appointed. The convention then adcurned to meet again at 8 c'clock for the

vening session.

There was no official business transacted at the evening session, the time being de-voted to prayer and praise service and addresses. Rev. E. L. Price conducted the devotional exercises, assisted by Peter Thompson. Succeeding this service, Rev. J. W. Bowe introduced Bishop Briscoe, who made a strong address on the progress and the need of work in aid of the negroes. He advised union in exercise. es. He advised union in everythin in business, in church work, and in all things pertaining to existence.

Briscoe was followed by Rev. E. L. Price, who also made an able address on that subject, advising union and the spread of the Gospel among the colored people. Rev. H. G. Gressom of Edenton, N. C., and Rev. L. Johnson of A. M. E. Zion Church were present and assisted in the exercises. were present and assisted in the exercises. It is expected that the business of the convention will be finished by tomorrow night. By this time the committees to care for the delegates to the coming convention will have been appreciated and the vention will have been appointed, and the reports from the four societies acted upon.

PLACE FOR MR. ECKLES.

Rumor That He Will Succeed Roswell P. Flower. NEW YORK, August 14.-The rumor wa evived in Wall street today that Controller of the Currency Eckels, whose term soon expires, has been invited to accept the presidency of a trust company in this city. Mr. Eckels' name was prominently mentioned some time ago in connection with the presidency of the newly formed Colenial Trust Company, of which Roswell P. Flower is the acting president.

The ex-governor accepted the position with reluctance and with the understanding that he should be permitted to retire at an early day. It is said that negotiations between the directors of the Colonial Trust and Mr. Eckels have been renewed.

NEW CENTURY RECORD MADE.

Evans of New York Lowers Jersey's Record Over Thirty Minutes. NEW YORK, August 14.-A. W. Evans

the New York A. C. wheelman, today broke the state 100-mile road record by riding the distance in 5 hours 1 minute 42% seconds. The course was from New Brunswick to Elizabeth, two round trips. The world's road record for 100 miles is held by A. B. McDonnell, who covered the century in

4:40:00, at Buffalo.

Evans started today at 7:00:10 a.m. Inished at 12:01:52½ p.m. He was paced by two tandem teams from New Brunswick. The previous Jersey record for 100 miles was five hours thirty-five minutes. Evans on Tuesday last covered 356 miles in twenty-four hours, making a new American record. can record.

WILL FIGHT WITH SWORDS.

Arrangements for the Duel Between

Orleans and Count of Turin. PARIS, August 14.—The seconds of Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin, Count De Leontiff and M. Raoul Mourichon and General Count Di Quinto and Marquis Carlo Di Ginori, had another conference this morning relative to the time and place for the duel which is to be fought between the prince and the count. It is stated that swords will be the geapons to be used, and it is further reported that the encounter will take place at Chantilly, or else at Fountainebleau. The conditions of the duel are said to be

NOTED TURFMAN'S SUICIDE. Capt. W. H. Shafer Shoots Himself at Gallatin, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 14.-A special to the Evening Post from Gallatin, Tenn., says: Capt. W. H. Shafer, one of the best known racing men in the south, committed suicide by shooting himself through the left temple in his room, in the Trous-dale House, in this city, early this morndale House, in this city, early this morning. No cause is assigned for the rash act, as he was wealthy and seemingly happily situated in all his relations. He was the owner of the Peytonia stock farm near Gallatin, and was worth in the neighborhood of \$150,000. He was fifty-five years old and a widower. old and a widower.

Divorce Granted.

By an order signed by Judge McComa and entered this afternoon on the record of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Mary Miller Powell has been divorced from Albert Powell, on the ground of desertion. The complainant is also granted leave to resume her maiden name,

A LONG DISCUSSION

Trying to Agree as to Documentary Evidence.

THE WEDDERBURN CASE TODAY

More Stipulations Presented by the Respondent's Counsel.

SOME CURIOUS INSTANCES

The entire morning session in the inves tigation into charges against Wedderburn & Co. today was consumed by an informal discussion between the assistant commissioner and counsel on both sides of the case in an effort to agree upon stipulations re garding a large part of the documentary These stipulations had been igreed to in a very general way a couple of days ago, and today were submitted to all parties to the investigation for approval. This called out various objections from both sides of the case. When all parties in the case reassembled in the room of the ommissioner of patents at 1 o'clock, Judge Wilson presented additional stipulations in the case, which were also considered informally, and it was decided to have these papers recopied in view of revisions made of them and to have them ready for signa-

ures on Monday morning.

It had been intended to put other witnesses on the stand today, but instead of doing this the assistant commissioner and counsel in the case agreed upon all re-maining matters, so that the examination of witnesses was not necessary. The dis-cussion of these stipulations consumed the entire afternoon.

Mr. Julihn Cross-Examined. When the investigation was resumed at 1 o'clock yesterday, Mr. Julihn was again put on the stand and cross-examined by the assistant commissioner.

Mr. Greeley asked the witness whether he investigated the methods of Wedderburn & Co. before he went in their employ. The witness replied that he had done so only conversation with Mr. Wedderburn, who told him he wanted him to do good, conscientious work.

Speaking of the work of the search de-partment, Mr. Julihn said no special num-ber of searches were required in a day and no suggestion was made to the searchers that any particular number would be re-He frequently referred such cases to Mr Hughes, but only in cases on which there was a favorable report by the searchers. Regarding the manner of the giving out of silver medals he knew nothing.

Forms of Unfavorable Reports. Mr. Greeley called the attention of the witness to the two forms of unfavorable reports to which he testified this morning, the later one being changed at his suggestion. Mr. Greeley wanted to know why he

had recommended the change of form. had recommended the change of form.

Mr. Julihn said: "The form I found in the search department for unfavorable reports stated in a general way that the invention was not patentable, but did not state in so many words that the searcher did not believe it patentable. I thought such a statement should be made."

The witness said changes were at times made in specification papers after they had come from the inventor signed and sworn to.

Judge Wilson said he understood that that was a common practice.

Mr. Greeley replied that the rules of the

patent effice were positive against such practice. Mr. Julinn said he thought it was held that the power of attorney gave that right. "Did you ever hear of attorneys sending first and last pages of the specification papers to inventors to be filled out, while the attorneys fill in the rest?" asked Mr. Julinn, looking at the assistant commissioner. Mr. Julihn said he thought it was held

desired they were made by attorneys by filing amendments.
Mr. Small quest Mr. Small questioned the witness, but most of his inquiries were objected to by

Mr. Small wanted to know how he was paid. Judge Wilson answered: "I suppose he was paid in potatoes."

Mr. Small again inquired: "Were you paid in cash or by check?"

"Sixteen to one," said Judge Wilson.

Mr. Small Makes a Demand. Mr. Small demanded that the refusal to answer go on the record. Judge Wilson

protested that the witness had not declined to answer, but that he (Judge Wilson) had objected to having the questions "Put it on the record that I did it," said

Judge Wilson.

Judge Wilson.

Mr. Small asked a number of questions about the manner in which the board of awards did its work.

Mr. Ford asked: "Why didn't you come to the last meeting, Mr. Small?"

"I would have done so had my invitation not been recalled," retorted Mr. Small.
"I have the invitation in my pocket now."

There was a running comment of several There was a running comment of several ninutes respecting the meeting of the

"Did you get any champagne on that cocasion, Judge Wilson?" asked Mr. Small.
"I don't drink," replied Judge Wilson.
Mr. Small asked the witnesses each to read the invitation he had received was signed by ex-Senator Stewart, ex-Senator Gibson, Representative Swanson, Mr. Moses of Moses & Sons and Mr. Eckloff, cashier of the Second National Bank.

Mr. Small asked Mr. Julihn how many of the gentlement of the Second National Bank.

of the gentlemen constituting the board of award were present at the last meeting.
Mr. Julihn answered: "Ex-Senator Gibson. I do not think any other gentlemen named in this invitation were there." "Then ex-Senator Gibson constituted the board of award," said Mr. Smail, to which Mr. Julihn responded: "I am not positive. Mr. Eckloff may have been there." was arranged to have arguments in case heard two weeks from next Mon-Judge Wilson said that he would

day. Judge Wilson said that confine his remarks to one day. Bids for Scrap Steel.

Bids will be received by the Navy Department for the purchase of a large quantity of scrap steel and iron which is at th naval proving ground, Indian Head.

Tactical Signal Book Approved. Acting Secretary Roosevelt today approved the tactical signal book for the navy, which has been in course of preparation for the past four years. The last revision was made by Commander Schoule

An Aerial Ferry.

From the Philad Iphia Record. A bridge of novel design is shortly to be erected across the Seine river, in France It is called a "pont transbordeur," and serves all the purposes of a bridge, while not interfering with the free passage of ships, even those with masts 160 feet high. In reality it forms an immense traveling crane. Two diminutive Eiffel towers are to be erected, one on each bank of the Seine about three-quarters of a mile below the lowest existing bridge at Rouen, and a narrow iron bridge will be suspended by chain cables between their heads. It is not less than 160 feet from the level of the quays and is not intended for either carriages or foot passengers. Several lines of rail are to be carried along it, and it is on this keleton carriage or platform that the skeleton carriage or platform that the wheels will run. These will be worked from each side of the river by small steel from each stoe of the river by small steel ropes passing over a wheel to be worked by steam or electricity from one of the banks. To the skeleton platform will be hung by steel hawsers at the level of the quays, or 160 feet below the bridge, the transbordeur slung carriage, within which passengers and vehicles will be transported from one bank to the other. This carriage is to be forty feet wide and thirty feet in length. The trolleys running on the quays on both sides of the river will make connection at this point and be carried across the river, so that the passengers will not have to change their seats. A bridge built on this principle has been in use in Spain for some time, but not in such an extensive for some time, but not in such an extensive way as is now proposed.

The Arraignment of Police Officers for Varions Offenses.

Rush for Seats by Interested Specia tors-The Accused Represented by Countel The Proceedings.

The police trial court was the star attraction in the Police Court building today, and had the session been held in a larger room Judges Scott and Mills would have had small audiences. Everybody about the building was anxious to attend the new court and hear Judge Pugh interpret the law and give rulings on the proof to be admitted.

The session was held in a small room on the second floor, and the scene presented was very much on the order of what might be expected in a country magistrate's office after a rousing celebration of some kind or a tournament. Seats were scarce, but the spectators did not object to sitting on a window sill or even stand-ing, for the attraction was a novel one and some spicy testimony was anticipated. When Clerk Kemp announced that Judge Pugh was ready to hear the case of Inspector Pearson versus Policemen Eilis and Trainor the judge took his seat on the bench and the spectators, with uncovered heads, got the best positions they could in the small space available.

These defendant officers are of the second precipict force about which so much ond precinct force, about which so much has been said during the past two weeks. It was charged that the officers had vio-

lated paragraph 135 of the manual, in that they failed to properly patrol their beats on the night of the 6th of this month. on the night of the 6th of this month.

The charge was read, and the officers were asked:
"De you plead guilty or not guilty?"
"We stand mute, your honor," said Atterney St. Clair, and a plea of not guilty was directed to be entered.

The Inspector's Testimony. Inspector Pearson took his seat on the witness chair provided for this purpose,

and he narrated the circumstances which caused him to bring the charge. It appeared from his evidence that the beats of these officers adjoin, and Ellis had not been on the beat very long when this alleged violation occurred. The officers, he said, met on the dividing line between their beats at ten minutes past 9 o'clock and talked for thirty minutes. At the end of the half hour he walked over to them and "Don't you think you have been here

It was not stated what the patrolmen hought about it.
Attorney St. Clair questioned the witness at length, and then attacked the regula-tions under which the charges were

orought.
"Your honor," he said, with as much dignity as he would assume in addressing a Supreme Court judge, "it seems to me that this regulation is hardly comprehensible enough. They may have been there dis-cussing police duties."
"That's no place to discuss police duties," the judge told him.

He added that he had nothing to do with the regulations. Furthermore, he did not deem it wise to lose time when he had not the authority to act.

In Their Own Defense.

The officers made their statements. It appeared from what they said that each man thought the other's company so good that he did not realize how fast the time passed. Policeman Trainor claimed that he was giving his brother officer what counsel called pointers." He told him about a place suspected of selling liquor to minors. Their joint claim was that they were there only twenty-five minutes, in-stead of thirty minutes, as charged. It was their claim that their conversation was on police firsters, and the inspector was so pleasant when he came up and spoke to them that they were surprised when they were potified to appear for trial

Counsel made an argument for the officers, claiming that they were there on police business, and were not indulging an idle gossip.

The officers are now anxiously awaiting the verdict, hoping the Commissioners will be lenient.

Case of Officer Shipley.

The case of Officer J. Shipley of the ninth precinct developed that according to the testimony of various witnesses and as heretofore published in The Star, the policeman went to the home of Rache Brown, colored, near the corner of 8th and F streets northeast, August 6, and was about to enter the house, when Mrs. Brown, who is a very aged woman, and walks with a cane, tried to stop him, when he pushed her and she fell to the ground. Shipley then went up stairs, where he saw Mary Lyles, a small colored girl, and made a dash for her, which frightened her so badly that she fell down stairs and was quite severely hurt. Shipley ran after he and struck her with his black jack. and struck her with his black jack.
Lieut. Heffner told the circumstances

and said he sent two officers to the house one of whom. Gee, arrested Shipley as he came staggering out of the alley. Several witnesses testified in Shipley' favor, all of whom stated they had known him for a number of years and had never

known of his drinking.

The accused admitted he took two or three drinks of whisky the day of the trouble on an empty stomach, and claimed that the effect was to render him oblivious of what subsequently occurred that day.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT WAR. Tactics of the Rival Corparations in

the District. The war between the rival electric light-

ing companies continues unabated, although the engagements are now more of a strategic character. On the one hand the United States Electric Lighting Company is striving to squeeze out of existence its less pretentious rival, the Potomac Company, while the latter is endeavoring to offset this by furnishing power and light to the old patrons of the United States Company at a reduced rate.

The battleground is the city proper, and the fight is being waged now for possess sion of the streets. President Thomas of the United States company closely watches every permit granted by the Commissioners rival company, and before the wor for a similar permit, paralleling the con-

duit of the Potomac company.

First of all, after information is received of a pending application for a conduit the Commissioners are appealed to in order to stop the permit. It is sent to the attorney for the pistrict, and the received hattle is transferred for a time to the level. battle is trensferred for a time to the legal headquarters of the triumvirate. Both sides file briefs, and the attorney for the District does a tainking part of several days. When at length his opinion is ren-District does a tainking part of several days. When at length his opinion is rendered along comes the unsuccessful company with an application for a hearing before the Commissioners before final action. This is given, and then the Commissioners district patiently to the arguments. Oftendimes recourse is taken to the courts, and there is a big fight on. The United States Electric Lighting Company has made application for an extension of its conduit along certain lines of streets in the forthwest, and if this permit should be granted the company will be

streets in the sorthwest, and if this permit should be granted the company will be in a position to underbid its rival of Potomac namegout of 9th street.

When the application was made the Commissioners sent the papers to the attorney for the District. This was deemed necessary because the laying of such a conduit would parallel that of the Potomac company and the Commissioners were not company, and the Commissioners were not quite certain as fo their authority to act

quite certain as fo their authority to act favorably upon the case.

No sooner had the papers reached the attorney for the District than along comes a brief, supporting the application, from Attorney Readington of the United States company. But the case was not to be decided upon the application and the brief, for almost simultaneously the Potomac company, armed with a brief from its attorney, J. J. Darlington, comes upon the field and makes a stand against the application. olication.

The attorney for the District and th

Star. If anybody has what you will get an answer.

JUDGE PUGH HOLDS COURT A KLONDIKE CRAZE

Effect Upon the United States Patent

INCREASED TRADEMARK APPLICATIONS

What Chief Newton Says on the Subject.

VALUE OF A CATCH WORD

The Klondike craze has had its effect on the patent office, as has been shown by the applications for trademarks bearing the word. Two or three patents have been applied for for objects which might be better suited for the gold fields there than elsewhere, but the chief clerk refuses to tell of them.

The application for trademarks bearing the word Klondike, Chief Newton of the trademark division of the patent office says, have been made for a certain brand of cigars, a bicycle lamp and furniture. One word can be used as a trademark as many times as may be wished, with the exception that each object must be different.

What Chief Newton Says. Speaking to The Star reporter on the sub

ect of trademarks. Chief Newton said: "Wher ever there is anything new, or any new craze, the applications for trademarks in that line begin coming in imme diately. When the Trilby craze was at its height we had aplication after application come in for trademarks on different ob-jects, which were registered, until the craze apparently died out. At the present we have few, if any applications for Trilby trademarks

trademarks. "It was the same way when the X-rays were first discovered. They had not been announced but a short time when the applications for X-ray trademarks commenced pouring in the division. They have subsided somewhat now, but occasionally a person applies for another V-ray trade-

"In election times or campaign years trademarks relating to the issues or beartrademarks relating to the issues or bear-ing the names of candidates are applied for in large numbers. For instance, last year there were applications for fifteen or twenty 16 to 1 trademarks, and innumera-ble 'free silver' and 'gold standard' ones. Since the Cuban question has been agitat-ed the number of applications for trade-marks on a number of objects was been marks on a number of objects was large.

"It was decided by the Supreme Court that no name of a place was registrable as a trade mark, although there is a very well-known article of sale which bears the name of a city and has a widespread reputation.

How Manufacturers Feel.

"I have been surprised how much manufacturers attribute to the trade-marks of their articles. For instance, a certain flour manufacturing company in instituting an interference case made oath that the name of their particular brand of flour was worth \$5000,000, and I believe that was really paid for it. It is known that the sum of \$40,000 was actually paid for the name of a certain polish.

"There is as much litigation, probably, about the rights to trademarks as manufacturers are naturally jealous, when the reputation of a thing has in view of cus-tomers buying his goods, he will meet them half way. The gentleman, by the way, ocertised by the press. There is a manufacturer who has his

name registered in connection with the fact that been established of letting another get hold of it. There has been much of this in the past ten or twelve Baron Von Thielman's Promotion. The Department of State has been offi-

of state for the imperial department of Temperature in Far North.

From the Indianapolis l'ews. Not the least interesting of the many results of Nansen's expedition are the records of meteorological observations that were continued almost uninterruptedly for the better part of three years and which throw distinct light upon the climatic conditions of the far north. These show what had already been well suspected by scientists, that so far as a minimum temperature is concerned the highest northern latitudes are more favorably situated than many regions lying full 15 or 20 degrees (approximately 1,000-1,400 miles) farther to the south. The lowest reading of Nansen's thermometer, registered on minimum noted by the British polar expedition of 1875-76, and 8 degrees above the minimum of Kane. The lowest winter temperature recorded by Mr. Peary was 53 degrees Fahrenheit. In strange contrast to this in itself sufficiently severe tempera-ture are the rigors of certain less-favored localities lying to the south. Thus, in the Kara sea, which lies between Nova Zembla and Siberia, and whose center is approxi-mately crossed by the 73d parallel of lati-tude, a temperature of 61 degrees is by no means uncommon, and the sea, partly from this cause and partly from the fact that it is largely choked with ice, has justly re

the name of the Stick to the Ship.

From the Pittsburg Dispat th. Some time since the Canadian government issued a notice to the effect that wrecks do not break up rapidly on the coast of Vancouver Island. Seamen were cautioned that in the event of approaching shipwreck to stay by the vessel as long as possible, because all loss of life in the past had been caused through attempt-

ing to get ashere, or through exposure af

ter landing.

vessel was off the coast of Vancouver Island. For three days a dense feg pre-vailed, and the captain lost his bearings. Suddenly the roat of breakers was heard. and two anchors were let go. One of the cables parted as the ship tounded about one hundred feet from the tocks. As the other cable was in imminent danger of parting, it was decided to lower the boats. One after another they were dropped from the daylis, only to be smashed to pieces. At last one of the lifeboats was floated, At last one of the lifeboats was floated, and in it thirty-six members of the crew tried to reach the shore. The boat was tried to reach the shore. The boat was repeatedly capsized, and it was little short of a miracle that the men succeeded in landing. On the following morning the weather moderated, and, to their great survey. weather moderated, and, to their great sur-prise, the crew found that the vessel was still holding fast by one anchor. Shortly afterward the wind shifted and the crew boarded the vessel again, and, hoisting sail, moved away from the seemingly per-

A Loss at Whist Wins for Canada. From the Pittsburg Dispatch

Speaking of protocols and treaties, Mr. Labouchere once told this story: "Years ago I was in America, and went down with the English minister in the United States to a small inn in Virginia, where we were to meet Mr. Marcy, the then United States Secretary of State, and a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States was to be quietly discussed. Mr. Marcy, the most genial of men, was cross as a hear. He would agree to nothing. What on earth is the matter with your chief? I said to a secretary who accompanied him. 'He does not have his rubber of whist,' said the secretary. After this every night the minister. retary. After this every night the minister and I played at whist with Mr. Marcy and his secretary, and every night we lost. The stakes were trifling, but Mr. Marcy felt flattered at beating the Britishers at what flattered at beating the Britishers at what he called their own game. His good humor returned, and every morning when the de-tails of the treaty were being discussed we had our revenge, and scored points for Canada."

"Want" ads. in The Star pay because they bring answers.

Police Force to Stand as at Presen There will be no more changes in th personnel of the police force for some time come. Commissioner Wight is satisfied to allow the force to work along as at present constituted until such time as h can see his way clear to make further changes by retiring old officers.

NO MORE CHANGES.

ntroduced in the shape of an amendmen to the present law governing the police pen sion fund. As at present constituted the law provides that pensions for policer

law provides that pensions for policemen shall be taken from the fines of the Police Court. This has proved totally inadequate for the purpose, and the revenue, or the estimated revenue, will only permit of the retirement of one, or, at the utmost, two men at \$50 per month.

The idea of the Commissioners is to have the law so amended as to permit of the pensioning of policemen from the general revenues of the District. It is argued in support of this that the revenues are never expended and the police pension fund is one of the necessities that should not be overlooked.

If the Commissioners succeed in bringing If the Commissioners succeed in bringing

about this change in the law they will immediately retire the officers recommendimmediately retire the officers recommend-ed by the police surgeons for retirement. This list, which is now in the hands of the Commissioners, is made up of two of-ficers from the first precinct; six officers from the second precinct, two officers from the third precinct, two officers and one sergeant from the fourth precinct, eight officers from the fifth precinct, five officers from the sixth precinct, six officers from the seventh precinct. This includes Serthe seventh precinct, six officers from the seventh precinct. This includes Ser-geants Rober and Volkman, who have al-ready been reduced; seven officers, includ-ing two sergeants, from the eighth pre-cinct, and four officers from the ninth pre-

The names of these officers are not madpublic, because it is thought it would be unfair to them, who have grown old in the service. They are all entitled to a penservice. They are all entitled to a pen-sion, having done excellent duty for the

A Run to Atlantic City.

Messrs. Milton Mantz and Dean Edmonds of Mount Pleasant leave tomorrow morning at 5:30 for Atlantic City. They expect to reach Atlantic City Monday evening about 4:30. Leaving Wilmington at 7:30 Monday morning, and arriving at Philadelphia about 10 o'clock, they will push on to Atlantic City, arriving there Monday evening according to their schedule. It is their intention to return by the same route on their wheels, after spending about two weeks at the seashore.

Kites Are Inspected by Birds. rom the Chicago News.

Many amusing experiences have been the ot of the scientists who have been manpulating kites for scientific purposes. Large birds are always interested in the strange devices floating in the air and cannot quite make out what they are. Prompted by sharp curiosity, they hover around the floating kites and subject themselves to the danger of becoming entangled in the silken string and being dragged down to silken string and being dragged down to earth. No bird, however, has ever alighted on a kite or attacked one. While one scientist was flying a train of five kites, a couple of years ago, a large, silver-tipped eagle came suddenly out of the higher air and swooped round and round the first kite, looking against the sunset sky like a huge silver ball. As the train of kites was pulled in the eagle followed, visiting one kite and then another, seeming uncertain just what to do. In a few minutes, when he seemed to have decided that they were not good to eat, and he knew nothing about them, anyway, he indignantly flew off and them, anyway, he indignantly flew off and was lost to view. Another experience was had with a stork that came from the New Jersey side of the Hudson and flew straight Jersey side of the Hudson and flew straight for the queer object in the air. He apparently had made up his mind to go straight through it, but changed and dived underneath. He went around and above it, and through a glass it could be seen that he cocked his eye at the intruder in a most comical manner. He started away a few hundred feet, changed his mind and came swooping back. He finally reluctantly went away, mystified over this queer addition to the inhabitants of the air. While kiles were high in the air one March flocks of cially advised of the appointment of Baron were high in the air one March flocks of geese flying in the B-wedge flew over. They invariably stopped, broke up and von Thielman, formerly German ambas-sador to the United States, as secretary They invariably stopped, broke up and hovered above the queer object, and at last slowly reformed and flew away. While the larger birds all come from heights above the kites, the small birds of the air will alight on the string holding the and sway to and fro

Chemical Production by Electricity.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The city of Niagara Falls has more factories making chemicals by electricity today than any other city in the world. The plant for manufacturing chlorate of potash is the first to introduce this industry into the United States. The uses for this product are continually increasing. From five to six million pounds are annually imported, a large portion of which is used in calico dyeing as an oxidizer. It is also employed in the manufacture of parlor matches, blasting powder, and some of the smokeless powders. It is taken medicinally for various allments. The salt commonly called muriate of potash is found in large quantities in Stassfurt, in Germany, and is shipped to this country in bags con-taining 240 pounds each. It is dissolved in wooden tanks, pumped up to storage tanks, and is led from them through piper to cast iron, porcelain-lined, electrolyzing tanks, divided by porous partitions into positive and negative compartments. The chloride solution is kept circulating from the positive to the negative compartments being electrolyzed in its passage, and evolvbeing electrolyzed in its passage, and evolving chlorine gas at the positive pole, and forming caustic potash at the negative pole. The gas is led into the negative compartment, where it combines with the caustic potash, forming hypochlorite and chloride of potash. It is then led down to tanks containing lead steam coils and evapor ated to the concentration point of chlo-ride of potash when cold. From here it is run boiling hot to tanks, where it is al-lowed to cool. Little of the chloride crystallizes with the chlorate, as the two salts form at different densitles. The chlorate crystals are raked out and dried and packed in kegs holding a hundred pounds. The mother liquor is pumped back to the stor-age tanks to be used over again in the

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, August 14.—Flour quiet but firm, unchanged—receipts, 11,420 barrels; exports, 6,166 barrels; sales, 450 barrels. Wheat unsettled—spot and month, 30%a91; September, 89%a90; steamer No. 2 red, 87%a88-receipts, 171,198 busheis; exports, 54,800 busheis; stock, 1,619,285 bushels; sales, 53,000 busheis—southern wheat by sample, 88a92½; do. on grade, 88a92. Corn firm—spot, 32%a33; month, 32%a32%; September, 32%a32%; a33; month, 32%a32%; receipts, 163,833 bushels; exports, 136,200 bushels; exports, 43a35; do. yellow, 35a336. Oats quiet and stendy-No. 2 white, old, 27, No. 2 mixed, old, 23—receipts, 22,—977 bushels; exports, none; stock, 91,874 bushels. Rye firmer—No. 2 nearby, 49; No. 2 western, 49%bid—receipts, 6,463 bushels; exports, 1,080 bushels; stock, 47,324 bushels. Hay firm for better grades—stock, 47,324 bushels. Hay firm for better grades—

per cents, registered.

per cents, coupon of 1907...

per cents, registered of 1907...

per cents, coupon of 1925...

per cents, registered of 1925...

per cents, coupon of 1904...

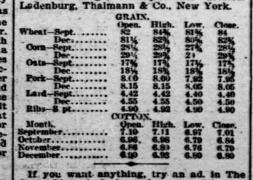
per cents, coupon of 1904...

per cents, coupon of 1904...

per cents, coupon of 1904... Grain and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1427 F st., members New York

Government Bonds.

Quotations reported by Corson & Macart-



FINANCE AND TRADE

Stocks Open Lower, but Advance Under Liberal Buving.

When Congress convenes a bill will be SATISFACTORY WEEK'S RECORD

Bona Fide Investors Make a Strong Undertone.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, August 14.-Opening prices this morning were generally lower, as the result of continued depression in London and some selling of speculative holdings. The willingness to absorb liberal quantities of the better class of securities soon became a marked feature of the trading, and reactionary tactics were practically abandoned at the close of the first half hour. Prices rallied sharply during the renainder of the session, and in some instances the best prices of the week were recorded right at the close of business.

its superior stability, yesterday's sellers became conspicuous buyers at the improved There have been no discouraging developments during the week, yet realizing sales have been prominent almost every day. The average volume of business has

exceeded a half million of shares daily,

The market having again demonstrated

and prices have improved during this There are few precedents for such action, and as a result the market is con-ceded to have earned extraordinary dis-tirction. Higher prices are accepted as being probable because the buying power has as yet developed no indication of ex-

haustion To point to the advances recorded since the sensational scare period incident to the silver delirium last year is the one ar-gument upon which the reactionists rely. St. Paul is letked upon as a certain 5 per

extensive realizing are ungrudgingly left to the professional trader. Discrimination, while wise at all times, is especially essential at this juncture. The worthless issues which have been worked up on the surplus strength of those more deserving are nearing a climax, if

erough to the speculator, but the mainstay of profitable financial operations is the investor. That there are many of the

Gold imports and London buying are powerful reserve forces upon which the leaders of the advance rely to ward off professional attacks. The bank statement has again for its chief feature an extension of loans. increase in this item is a trifle over five and one-half millions. A better demand for money, increased bank clearings and

400 in the reserve. The financial week closes under favorable auspices.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL The following are the opening, the high

18 13% 32% 32% 146% 147% 91% 18% 15% 15% 14% 54% Canada Southern 92 82% 95% 119% 102 92% hesapeake & Ohio..... C. C. & St. Louis.... hicago, B. & Q..... Del Lack & W
Delaware & Hudson...
Den. & Rio Grande, pfd 162% 119% 47% 17% 36% 106% 174% 59% 122 108% 48 17% 17% 107 % 175 % 61 122 % 105 ational Lead Co., pfd .. New Jersey Central New York Central 34% 85% 13% 28% 12% 66% 18% 91%

Washington Stock Exchang Sales—after call—Lanston Monotype, 100 at 14; 13 at 14; 12 at 13; 12 at 13½; 10 at 13½. District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 101½ bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 112½ bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 113 bid. Water stock 7s, 1903, currency, 113 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 111½ bid. Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railrond 5s,

1903, currency, 113 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 111½ bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 114 bid. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 119½ bid. Metropolitan Railroad certificates of indebtedness, A, 111 bid. 125 asked. Metropolitan Railroad certificates of indebtedness, B, 109½ bid, 112½ asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 118 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 112 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 112 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 112 bid. U. S. Electric Light debenture imp., 104 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 103½ bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F, and A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F, and A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, F, and A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, A, and O., 100 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 107 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 109 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 104 bid.

National Batk Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 265 bid. Metropolitan, 275 bid. 106 asked. Second, 128 bid. Citizens, 132 bid. Columbia, 127 bid. Capital, 115 bid. West End, 104 bid, 108 asked. Traders, 90 bid, 100 asked. Lipcoln, 104 bid, 108 asked. Traders, 90 bid, 100 asked. Mashington Loan and Trust, 113½ bid. 121 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 1134 bid. 121 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust, 1138 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 55 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 55 bid, 60 asked. Metropolitan, 119 bid, 120 asked. Columbia, 55 bid.
Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Wushington Ga 43½ bid, 44½ asked. Georgetown Gas, 43½ bid.
U. S. Electric Light, 102 bid.
Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 30 bid. Franklij.
36 bid. Metropolitan, 68 bid, 80 asked. Coreoras
54 bid. Potomac, 67 bid. Arlington, 137 bid. Ni
tional Union, 10½ bid. 14 asked. Columbia, 1
bid, 13 asked. Riggs, 7½ bid, 5½ asked. People'
5 bid. Lincoln, 8½ bid. Commercial, 4½ bid.
Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Exater Title, 6
bid, 110 asked. Columbia Title, 5 bid, 6¼ asked.
Washington Title, 2 bid.
Telephone Stocks.—Pennylvania, 38 bid, 50 asked.
Chesapoake and Potomac, 65 bid, 68 asked. America
Grapbophone, preferred, 10 bid. Pneumatic Gu
Garriage, .70 bid., 80 asked.
Misceliancous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotyp,
120½ bid, 124 asked. Lanston Monotype, 14 bid
15½ asked. Great Falls Ice, 125 asked.

cent stock, Burlington is more than equal to the addition of 1 per cent to its present rate and Rock Island will be a disappointment if its present rate is not doubled. Large crops and the advancing prices incident to an almost universal demand are

the factors upon which prosperity is so generally predicted.

The market has been distinctly one-sided at times, but those who looked upon this fact as a defect have been disappointed in their efforts to profit thereby.

The most capital is arrayed on the side The most capital is arrayed on the side of improvement, and the fractional profits resulting from scalping during periods of

The present level of prices demands preper regard for both management and earnings. This combination makes value. A mere bidding up of prices is satisfactory

of prolitable limits there are many of the investor. That there are many of the latter class of operators in the market the week's record attests.

London is slow to realize the changed that there is no lack of conficonditions, but there is no lack of confi-dence in an ultimate and enthusiastic de-mand from that center.

a steady market for commercial paper are the most important developments in bank-ing circles. The net result of all opera-

tions is reflected by a decrease of \$2.119.

est and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents, Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway.

Open. High. Low. Close